from the services of the State Government. Under such a system, existing scales of emoluments may be continued without diminution. The new system will operate as a new avenue of promotion for the State Services. This will remove the grievance about disparity of scales because the disparity will be maintained for the benefit of State Government employees. At the same time the new system will provide the Central Government Establishments with far more efficient personnel than they now secure by direct recruitment.

9. . . . It is true that many practical difficulties may have to be encountered, in the effort to bring about the changes proposed in paragraph 8 above. But these difficulties must be faced and overcome, for they cannot, by any means, be as serious as the difficulties into which the country is drifting, as a result of discontent among the Services. The discontent is provoked by rising prices and cost of living, and it is aggravated by the abnormal disparities. Really serious and effective measures must be devised in order to stabilise prices and cost of living. At the same time something must be done to reduce the abnormal disparities, or otherwise remove their evil effects on the morale of State Services. The suggestions about 'Regionalisation' of Non-Gazetted Central Service (made in paragraph 8 above) may be taken up for serious examination without delay, as one method of solving the latter problem.

10. Pending the final settlement of the difficult question on the foregoing lines, there is the immediate problem of the demand from State Government employees of further increase of pay corresponding to the 'interim relief' of Rs. 5 per mensem granted by the Central Government. It is necessary that the Central Government should agree to subsidise the State Government in respect of such relief as the State Government may have to grant. An early decision may be reached on this issue also and communicated to State Governments.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 351 asked by Sri A. Govindasamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th March 1958, page 79 supra.]

Resolutions concerning Government of the Fifth Conference of the General Body of the State Union of Panchayats held on 1st *and* 2nd *December* 1957.

Resolution No. 7.—Welcoming the proposal of Government to constitute Panchayat Block Unions and to transfer to them the powers of district boards but objecting to the transfer to the said Unions the powers, functions and funds vested in the individual panchayats under the 1950 Act and requesting that the Block Development Officer may be made Secretary of the Block Union.

18th March 1958]

Resolution No. 8.—Pointing out that the proposal to transfer powers of control and supervision over Class II panchayats from Regional Inspectors to Revenue Divisional Officers and from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to District Collectors is against the Panchayat movement and that the proposal to place the District Panchayat Officers, Additional District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers under the control of the Revenue Divisional Officers and to transfer the functions of Local Administration Officers to Revenue Divisional Officers or to place the District Panchayat Officers under the Dual Control of the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is not conducive to administration and requesting the Government to drop the proposals.

Resolution No. 8-A.—Requesting Government to create a separate department for panchayats.

Resolution No. 9.—Stating that there is no need to have Circle Committees between individual village panchayats and Block Unions and requesting Government that in order to carry on the administration efficiently and effectively and to enable the conduct of meetings often, an Executive Committee consisting of fifteen members elected by the Panchayat Union Council may be constituted.

Resolution No. 10.—Requesting the State Government and the Central Government that Class II panchayats may be given the right of vote to Local Authorities Constituency for the Madras Legislative Council.

Resolution No. 11.—Requesting the amendment of the rule prescribing an expenditure of 25 per cent of the gross receipts of panchayats on lighting.

Resolution No. 12.—Requesting to grant concessional rates for street lighting with electricity similar to those granted for agricultural service connexions.

Resolution No. 13.—Requesting removal of restrictions imposed during war time in regard to the stations whose broadcasts alone should be received by radio sets maintained by panchayats and relaxation of time-limit.

Resolution No. 14.—Requesting that control over tanks, rivers, channels, etc., porambokes in panchayat areas may be vested in the panchayats concerned and that the income from porambokes, fishery rent, lease of grass, etc., may be given to panchayats.

Though there is provision in the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, to the above effect, because of the provision in the rules providing for the approval of the Collector and the Board of Revenue, the above rights and facilities have become ineffective and each panchayat loses thousands of rupees as income by above sources, and it is a great loss to the country.

[18th March 1958

Resolution No. 15.—Requesting transfer of income from cattle-pounds to panchayats.

Resolution No. 16.—In places where public contributions are not forthcoming for Local Development, National Extension Service and Community Development Schemes and if the finances of panchayats of such places are sound, requesting Government to permit such panchayats to execute the schemes themselves after getting the Government grant and supplementing the balance from their own funds.

Resolution No. 17.—Requesting the abolition of the system of appointment of group clerks and empowering panchayats to appoint separate clerks—part-time or wholetime, etc., and to empower the District Panchayat Officers to make such appointments to avoid delay.

Resolution No. 18.—Requesting that the Presidents of Class I panchayats may be given the same powers as Presidents of Class II panchayats and that the present paid Executive Officers may be made Secretaries of Class I panchayats.

Resolution No. 19.—Requesting that the Presidents of Class I panchayats may be empowered to check-measure works up to certain limits, in order to expedite execution of works.

Resolution No. 20.—Requesting direct election of Presidents.

Resolution No. 21.—Requesting that panchayats may be permitted to print the forms required by them in co-operative presses in districts.

Resolution No. 22.—Requesting that the power to license private markets in panchayat areas may be given to village panchayats concerned.

Resolution No. 23.—Requesting the appointment of a shroff separately for panchayat work in Government treasury.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS